THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Vol. XXVII. FRIDAY, *November* 27, 1812. No. 1354

PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL,

In Market Street, next door to the corner of Front Street.

Terms of Publication.

The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Romford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reamed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS

Hatters and Cutlers Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

WHEAT.

ONE DOLLAR per bushel will be given in Cash, for Wheat delivered at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill, in fifteen or twenty days, till altered by six days notice. *Fifty Cents* for Rye and Corn, and *Thirty three Cents* for Buckwheat.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

October 5, 1812

GOOSE QUILLS.

A LIBERAL price will be given for *Goose Quills*, of a superior quality, by *JAMES GRAHAM*, at his Academy, Second street, opposite the Bank, Pittsburgh.

August 20, 1812

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH,

will be given for any quantity of

Old Copper, Brass & Pewter,

by the subscriber, at his Copper and Tin Warehouse, next door to the Post Office.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, October 16, 1812.

FOR SALE

A Lot of Ground on Diamond Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

October 15, 1812.

THE Managers have this day ordered, that a farther Installment of five per cent equal to *two and an half dollars* on each Share of the Capital Stock of said company, be paid by the Stockholders on or before the first day of January, 1813.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. Chief Clerk

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

CAME to my house about the 12th day of last month, three men of the following description and names, two who called themselves

GREEN,

who passed for brothers, one calling the other Charles. This Charles was about six feet high, about twenty-four years old, slender made, wears a small queue of his own hair, combs his hair up before and his side locks forward; with hazle eyes. The other Green was about five feet eight or nine inches high, about thirty years old, passed for a widower, keen black eyes, brown skin, dark hair cut short behind; Charles had on a London brown coat, pretty well worn, and bound round the cuffs with some kind of ferretting; the other generally wore a dark grey coat, The third one passed by the name of

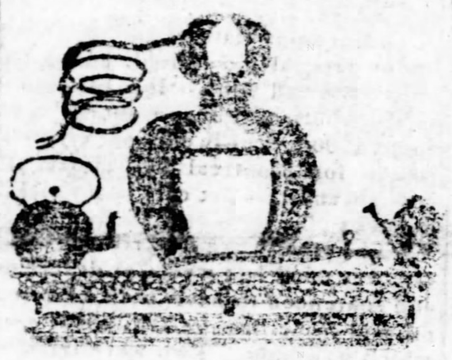
DOCTOR JONES,

he is about five feet six or eight inches high, fair skin, and a modest looking man. These men continued to board with me for three weeks, for which they never paid one cent; but at midnight, on the first day of this month, they left their beds, went to the pasture, and took their horses, and stole and carried away with them a good saddle, the pad bound with an otter skin, and a good plated snaffle bridle, the bits spliced in the middle with a link.—They said they were from Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on the Juniata, near Shinebarger's Iron Works, within seven miles of Huntingdon town or Standing Stone at the Warm Springs. The Greens are said to be sons of Charles Green, who formerly lived at the Warm Springs.

From the manner in which these men conducted themselves whilst here, and their manner of going off, I am confident they are either British Spies, Horse Thieves, or Swindlers. Under pretence of setting up a large apothecary shop in this town, and being men of handsome prospects, they had nearly succeeded in swindling me out of a handsome tract of land. The public are cautioned to keep a good look out, and be watchful least they suffer more than I have done. And in order that I may have justice done me, I will give the above reward to have them brought to this town, or *THIRTY FIVE DOLLARS* for either of them and the saddle.

EPHRAIM HATHAWAY,
Tavernkeeper.

Lebanon, (Ohio) October 7, 1812.



JUST RECEIVED,

At the Widow Hamsher's Coppersmith Shop, in Fourth street, near the Jail, a handsome and large assortment of the best imported

COPPER,

which will be immediately worked up into *STILLS*, and other kind of copper work, at nearly the old price. Stills from 50 to 150 gallons at one dollar per gallon, and from 50 to 40 gallons at one dollar and twenty cents per gallon. There is also an assortment of Tin Ware for sale

Pittsburgh, 8th October, 1812.

N B The highest price given for old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

THE MAGAZINE ALMANACK

For 1813.

Containing, besides the Astronomical Calculations, by the Rev John Taylor,

A CURSORY notice of some of the principal and late domestic manufacturing establishments in the western country, particularly those in Pittsburgh—with a hasty statistical view of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana, and the territories of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan and the Mississippi. Also, contributions towards a mineralogy of the western country, and an account of substances found about the Little and Big Prairies on the Mississippt after the earthquake in December, 1811, together with a variety of useful and entertaining matter.—Price, per dozen, one dollar—single, twelve and an half cents.

They have also published their COMMON ALMANACK, 50 cents a dozen—and a GERMAN ALMANACK, at one dollar a dozen. Pittsburgh, October 13.

James Brown, Abner Barker,
AND
James K. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by wholesale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparably better. Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Siskles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs, and, indeed, edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by applying to said Company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER.

Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the President's Message to Congress.

(Concluded from our last.)

Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

London, 2d July, 1812.

SIR—

I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by the British packet, to transmit to you a copy of a note from Lord Castlereagh of the 29th ult which I trust will put at rest the blockade of 1806.

I acknowledge the receipt of this note, as you will observe by the enclosed copy of my reply, without a comment.

I did not think it useful to enter into a discussion at this moment, concerning the legality of that blockade, which as no new doctrine appears to be assumed, is made to depend on the fact, the application of an adequate force.

In like manner I have forborne to notice his lordship's observations concerning the exclusion, from our ports of British vessels of war. As such exclusion is required to accord with the obligations of strict neutrality only, the conduct and character of the government of the U S. furnish sufficient security against any question arising on that subject.

I have the honor to be,
with high consideration,
sir your assured obedient
servant,

JONA: RUSSELL,

The Hon. JAMES MONROE,
&c &c.

Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Russell.

Lord Castlereagh has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Russells communication of the 26th instant.

That no mistake may prevail upon the explanation given in conversation by Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Russell, on the two points refered to in Mr. Russells letter, Lord Castlereagh begs leave to restate to Mr. Russell, with respect to the blockade of May 1806, that in point of fact, this particular blockade has been discontinued for a length of time, the general retaliatory blockade of the enemy's ports, established under the orders in council of November 1807, having rendered the enforcement of it by his Majestys ships of war no longer necessary; and that his Majesty's government has no intention of recurring to this, or to any other blockades of the enemy's ports founded upon the ordinary and accustomed principles of maratime law—which were in force previous to the order in council, without a new notice to neutral powers in the usual form.

With respect to the provision of the order of the 23d inst. which refers to the admission of British ships of war into the harbors and waters of the U. S. Lord Castlereagh informs Mr Russell, that this claim is made in consequence of his majesty's ships being now excluded, whilst those of the enemy are admitted.

It is the partial admission of one of the belligerents, of which G. B. feels herself entitled to complain, as a preference in favor of the enemy incompatible with the obligations of strict neutrality.

Were the exclusion general, the British government would consider such a measure, on the part of America, as matter of discussion between the two states, but not as an act of partiality of which they had in the first instance a right to complain.

Lord Castlereagh avails himself of this opportunity to renew to Mr Russell the assurances of his high consideration.

Foreign Office, June 29, 1812.

Mr. Russell to Lord Castlereagh.

Mr. Russell has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Lord Castlereagh, dated the 29th ult. containing explanations relative to the two points refered to in Mr. Russell's note of the 26th of that month, & will take the first opportunity of communicating it to his government.

Mr. Russell begs leave to avail himself of this occasion, to repeat to Lord Castlereagh the assurances of his high consideration.

18, *Bentinck St. July 1st*, 1812.

Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

London, 1st sept. 1812.

SIR—

You will perceive by the enclosed copies of notes which have passed between Lord Castlereagh and me that the moderate and equitable terms proposed for a suspension of hostilities, have been rejected, and that it is my intention to return immediately to the U. States.

My continuance here, after it has been so broadly intimated to me by his lordship, that I am no longer acknowledged in my diplomatic capacity, and after a knowledge that instructions are given to the British admiral to negociate an arrangement on the other side of the Atlantic, would in my view of the subject—not only be useless but improper.

It is probable however, that the vessel in which I propose to embark will not take her departure before the 15th or 20th of this month.

I have the honor to be,
with great consideration,
Sir, your assured obed't
servant,

JONA: RUSSELL

To the Hon.
James Monroe, &c.

Mr. Russell to Lord Castlereagh.

London, 24th Aug. 1812

MY LORD—

It is only necessary, I trust, to call the attention of your Lordship to a review of the conduct of the government of the U States to prove incontrovertably its unceasing anxiety to maintain the relations of peace and friendship with Great Britain.

Its patience in suffering the many wrongs which it has received and its perseverance in endeavoring by amicable means to obtain redress, are known to the world. Despairing at length, of receiving this redress from the justice of the British government, to which it had so often applied in vain and feeling that a further forbearance would be a virtual surrender of interests and rights essential to the prosperity and independence of the nation confided to its protection, it has been compelled to discharge its high duty by an appeal to arms. While however, it regards this course as the only one which remained for it to pursue with a hope of preserving any portion of that kind of character which constitutes the vital strength of every nation, yet it is still willing to give another proof of the spirit which has uniformly distinguished its proceedings, by seeking to arrest, on terms consistent with justice and honor, the calamities of war——It has therefore, authorized me to stipulate with his Britannic Majesty's government an armistice, to commence at or before the expiration of sixty days after the signature of the instrument providing for it, on condition that the orders in council be repealed and no illegal blockades to be substituted to them, and that orders be immediately given to discontinue the impressment of persons from American vessels, and to restore the citizens of the U S. already impressed; it being moreover well understood that the British government will assent to enter into definitive arrangements, as soon as may be on these and every other difference, by a treaty to be concluded either at London or Washington, as on an impartial consideration of existing circumstances shall be deemed most expedient.

As an inducement to G Britain to discontinue the practice of impressment from American vessels, I am authorized to give assurance that a law shall be passed (to be reciprocal) to prohibit the employment of B seamen in the public or commercial service of the U. States.

It is sincerely believed that such an arrangement would prove more efficacious in securing to G. B her seamen than the practice of impressment so derogatory to the sovereign attributes of the U States, and so incompatible with the personal rightsof their citizens.

Your Lordship will not be surprised that I have presented the revocation of the orders in council as a preliminary to the suspension of hostilities, when it is considered that the act of the British government of the 23d of June last, ordaining that revocation, is predicated on conditions, the performance of which is rendered impracticable by the change which is since known to have occurred in the relations between the two countries——It cannot now be expected that the government of the U. States will immediately on due notice of that act revoke or cause to be revoked its acts excluding from the waters & harbors of the U. S. all British armed vessels, and interdicting com. intercourse with G. Britain?

Such a procedure would necessarily involve consequences too unreasonable and extravagant to be for a moment presumed?

The order in council of the 23d of June last will therefore according to its own terms be null and of no effect, and a new act of the British government, adapted to existing circumstances, is obviously required for the effectual repeal of the O. in C. of which the U S. complain.

The government of the U. States considers indemnity for injuries received under the orders in council and other edicts, violating the rights of the American nation, to be incident to their repeal, and it believes that satisfactory provision will be made in the definitive treaty, to be hereafter negociated, for this purpose.

The conditions now offered to the British government for the termination of the war by an armistice as above stated, are so moderate and just in themselves, and so entirely consistent with its interest and honor, that a confident hope is indulged that it will not hesitate to accept them——In so doing it will abandon no right; it will sacrafice no interest; it will abstain only from violating the rights of the U S. and in return it will restore peace with the power from whom in a friendly com. intercourse so many advantages are to be derived.

Your Lordship is undoubtedly aware of the serious difficulties with which a prosecution of the war, even for a short period, must necessarily embarrass all future attempts at accommodation.

Passions exasperated by injuries—alliances or conquests on terms which forbid their abandonment—will inevitably hereafter embitter and protract a contest which might now be so easily and happily terminated.

Deeply impressed with these truths I cannot but persuade myself that his royal highnes the Prince Regent will take into his early consideration the propositions, herein made on behalf of the U S and decide on them in a spirit of conciliation and justice.

I have the honor to be,
with high consideration,
my Lord, your lordship's
most ob't servant.
(*Signed*)

JONA: RSSELL,

To the right honorable
Lord Viscount Castlereagh,
&c. &c

Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Russell.

Foreign Office, August 29

SIR—

Although the diplomatic relations between the two governments have been terminated, by a declaration of war on the part of the U. States, I have not hesitated, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, and the authority under which you act, to submit to the prince regent the proposition contained in your letter of the 24th instant for a suspension of hostilities.

From the period at which your instructions must have been issued, it is obvious, that this overture was determined upon by the government of the U S. in ignorance of the order in council of the 23d June last, and as you inform me that you are not at liberty to depart from the conditions set forth in your letter, it only remains for me to acquaint you that the prince regent feels himself under the necessity of declining to accede to the proposition therein contained, as being on various grounds absolutely inadmissable.

As soon as there was reason to apprehend, that Mr. Foster's functions might have ceased in America—and that he might have been obliged to withdraw himself, in consequence of war being declared, from the U. S. before the above mentioned order of the 23d of June, and the instructions consequent thereupon, could have reached him, measures were taken for authorising the British admiral on the American station to propose to the government of the U. S. an immediate and reciprocal revocation of all hostile orders, with the tender of giving full effect, in the event of hostilities being discontinued, to the provisions of the said order, upon the conditions therein specified.

From this statement you will perceive that the view you have taken of this part of the subject is incorrect; and that in the present state of the relations between the two countries; the operation of the order of the 23d June can only be defeated by a refusal on the part of your government to desist from hostilities, or to comply with the conditions expressed in the said order.

Under the circumstances of your having no powers to negociate, I must decline entering into a detailed discussion of the propositions which you have been directed to bring forward.

I cannot however, refrain on one single point from expressing my surprize; namely, that, as a condition preliminary even to a suspension of hostilities, the government of the U. States should thought fit to demand, that the British Government should desist from its ancient and accustomed practice of impressing British seamen from the merchant ships of a foreign state, simply on the assurance that a law shall hereafter be passed to prohibit the employment of British seamen in the public or commercial service of that state.

The British Government now, as heretofore, is ready to receive from

the Government of the U. States, and amicable to discuss, any proposition which professes to have in view either to check abuse in the exercise of the practice of impressment, or to accomplish by means less liable to vexation, the object for which impressment has hitherto been found necessary, but they cannot consent to suspend the exercise of a right upon which the naval strength of the Empire mainly depends, until they are fully convinced that means can be devised, and will be adopted, by which the object to be obtained by the exercise of that right can be effectually secured.

I have the honor
to be, Sir, your
most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

J Russel Esqr. &c.

Mr. Russell to Lord Castlereagh.

18 *Bentinck-st 1st Sept.* 1812.

MY LORD—

I have learned with much regret, by your Lordships note, dated the 29th ult. which I did not receive until this morning, that the Prince Regent has thought proper to decline to accede to the proposition for a suspension of hostilities, contained in my note of the 24th of August.

It has been matter of surprise to me that my view with regard to the revocation of the orders in council on the 23d of June last, should have been considered to have been incorrect when it appears by your lordships note that the British government itself had deemed it necessary to give power to the British admiral to stipulate for its full effect, and thereby admited that a new act was required for that purpose.

It now only remains for me to announce to your lordship that it is my intention to embark immediately at Plymouth, on board the ship Lark, for the U. States, and to request that permission may be granted, as soon as may be, for the embarkation of my servants, baggage, and the effects of this legation, and that the necessary pasports may befurnished for my own and their safe conduct to that destination.

I avail myself of this occasion to apprize your lordship that I am authorised by the government of the United States to leave Reuben Gaunt Beasley Esq as its agent for prisoners of war in this country, and to desire that every necessary facility may be offered him in the exercise of that trust, by the British ghvernment.

I have the honor to
be, my Lord your lordships most obedient
humble servant,

(Signed)

JONA RUSSELL.

The right hon lord viscount Castlereagh.

Mr. Russell to Mr Monroe.

London, Sept. 3, 1812.

SIR—

I enclose herein a copy of a note, received yesterday from Lord Castlereagh, which will acquaint you that I have obtained my pasport to return to the U. States, and that Mr. Beasley is permitted to remain here as an agent for prisoners of war.

Immediately on demanding my passport I addressed to the consuls a circular of which you will also find a copy enclosed

The Swiftsure packet sailed on the 31st of last month from Falmouth for America, and it is very probable that she takes out instructions, suggested by the overture made here, but there is no reason to believe, that they can be of a nature to satisfy the U. States.

I have the honor to
be, with great consideration, Sir, your faith
full obedient servant.

(Signed)

JONA. RUSSELL,

To the hon. James Monroe, &c. &c.

Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Russell.

Foreign Office, Sept. 2 1812.

SIR—

I have laid before his royal highness the Prince Regent, your letter of the 1st inst in which you announce your intention to embark immediately at Plymouth, on board the ship Lark for the United States.

I have already had the honor of forwarding to you an admiralty order for the protection of that ship as a cartel on her voyage to America, and I herewith inclose to you a passport for the free embarkation of yourself and family, in conformity to your request The lords commissioners of his Majestys treasury will issue directions to the commissioners of the the customs to give every facility to the embarkation of your effects.

If previous to your departure from England, you can point out to me any particular manner in which I can facilitate your arrangements, I beg that you will command my services.

His royal highness has commanded me to signify to you, for the information of your government, that there will be no difficulty in allowing Mr. R. G Beasley, as stated in your letter to reside in this country, as the United States agent for prisoners of war.

I have the honor to
subscribe myself, with
great truth and consideration, Sir, your most
obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

CASTLEREAGH.

J Russell Esq.

CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN SIR JOHN BORLASE WARREN, AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Sept. 30.

SIR—The departure of Mr. Foster from America, has devolved upon me the charge of making known to you, for the information of the government of the United States the sentiments entertained by his royal highness the prince regent upon the existing relations of the two countries.

You will observe, from the enclosed copy of an order in council, bearing date the 23d of June, 1812, that the orders in council of the 7th of January, 1807, and the 26th of April, 1809, ceased to exist nearly at the same time that the government of the United States declared war against his majesty.

Immediately on the receipt of this declaration in London, the order in council, of which a copy is herewith enclosed to you, was issued, on the 31st of July, for the embargo and detention of all American ships

Under those circumstances, I am commanded to propose to your government the immediate cessation of hostilities between the two countries, and I shall be most happy to be the instrument of bringing about a reconciliation so interesting and beneficial to America and Great-Britain.

I therefore propose to you, that the government of the United States of America shall instantly recal their letters of marque and reprisal against British ships, together with all orders and instructions for any acts of hostility whatever against the territories of his majesty or the persons or property of his subjects; with the understanding, that, immediately on my receiving from you an official assurance to that effect, I shall instruct all the officers under my command to desist from corresponding measures of war, against the ships and property of the United States, and, that I shall transmit without delay corresponding intelligence to the several parts of the world where hostilities may have commenced. The British commanders in which will be required to discontinue hostilities from the receipt of such notice.

Should the American government accede to the above proposal for terminating hostilities, I am authorised to arrange with you as to the revocation of the laws which interdict the commerce and ships of war of Great-Britain from the harbours and waters of the United States; in default of which revocation within such reasonable periods as may be agreed upon, you will observe by the order of the 23d of June the orders in council of January 1807, and April 1809, are to be revived.

The officer who conveys this letter to the American coast has received my orders to put to sea immediately upon the delivering of this despatch to the competent authority; and I earnestly recommend that no time may be lost in communicating to me the decision of your government, persuaded as I feel that it cannot but be of a nature to lead to a speedy termination of the present differences.

The flag of truce which you may charge with your reply will find one of my cruizers at Sandy Hook, ten days after the landing of this despatch, which I have directed to call there with a flag of truce for that purpose.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient and most humble servant.

JOHN BORLASE WARREN,
Admiral of the Blue and Commander in Chief, &c.

Mr. Monroe to Sir J. B. Warren.

Department of State, October 27, 1812.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 30th ult. and to submit it to the consideration of the President.

It appears that you are authorised to propose a cessation of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain, on the ground of the repeal of the orders in council, and, in case the proposition is acceded to, to take measures, in concert with this government, to carry it into complete effect on both sides.

You state, also, that you have it in charge, in that event, to enter into an arrangement with the government of the U. States for the repeal of the laws which interdict the ships of war and the commerce of Great-Britain from the harbours and waters of the United States. And you intimate, that if the proposition is not acceded to, the orders in council (repealed conditionally by that of the 23d of June last) will be revived against the commerce of the United States.

I am instructed to inform you, that it will be very satisfactory to the President to meet the British government in such arrangements as may terminate without delay the hostilities which now exist between the United States and Great-Britain on conditions honorable to both nations.

At the moment of the declaration of war, the President gave a signal proof of the attachment of the United States to peace. Instructions were given at that early period to the late charge des affaires of the United States at London, to propose to the British government an armistice on conditions which it was presumed would have been satisfactory. It has been seen with regret that the propositions made by Mr. Monroe, particularly in regard to the important interest of impressment, was rejected, and that none was offered, through that channel, as a basis on which hostilities might cease.

As your government has authorised you to propose a cessation of hostilities, and is doubtless aware of the important and salutary effect which a satisfactory adjustment of this difference cannot fail to have on the future relations between the two countries, I indulge the hope that it has, ere this, given you full power for the purpose. Experience has sufficiently evinced that no peace can be durable unless this object is provided for. It is presumed, therefore, that it is equally the interest of both countries to adjust it at this time.

Without further discussing questions of right, the President is desirous to provide a remedy for the evils complained of on both sides. The claim of the British government is to take from the merchant vessels of other countries British subjects In the practice, the commanders of British ships of war often take from the merchant vessels of the United States American citizens. If the United States prohibit the employment of British subjects in their service, and inforce the prohibition by suitable regulations and penalties, the motive for the practice is taken away. It is in this mode that the President is willing to accommodate this important controversy with the British government, and it cannot be conceived on what ground the arrangement can be refused.

A suspension of the practice of impressment, pending the armistice, seems to be a necessary consequence. It cannot be presumed, while the parties are engaged in a negociation to adjust amicably this important difference, that the U. States would admit the right or acquiesce in the practice of the opposite party; or that G. Britain would be unwilling to restrain her cruizers from a practice which would have the strongest tendency to defeat the negociation. It is presumable that both parties would enter into the negociation with a sincere desire to give it effect. For this purpose it is necessary that a clear and distinct understanding be first obtained between them, of the accommodation which each is prepared to make. If the British government is willing to suspend the practice of impressment from American vessels, on consideration that the U. States will exclude British seamen from their service, the regulations by which this compromise should be carried into effect would be solely the object of negociation. The armistice would be of short duration. If the parties agreed, peace would be the result. If the negociation failed, each would be restored to its former state, and to all its pretensions by recurring to war.

Lord Castlereagh in his note to Mr. Russell, seems to have supposed, that, had the British government accepted the propositions made to it, Great-Britain would have suspended immediately the exercise of a right, on the mere assurance of this government that a law would be afterwards passed to prohibit the employment of British seamen in the service of the U. States, and that G Britain would have no agency in the regulation to give effect to that proposition. Such an idea was not in the contemplation of this government, nor is it to be reasonably inferred from Mr. Russell's note; lest, however, by possibility such an inference might be drawn from the instructions to Mr. R. and anxious that there should be no misunderstanding in the case, subsequent instructions were given to Mr. R. with a view to obviate every objection of the kind alluded to. As they bear date on the 27th of July, and were forwarded by the British packet Althea, it is more than probable that they may have been received and acted on.

I am happy to explain to you thus fully the views of my government on this important subject. The President desires that the war which exists between our countries should be terminated on such conditions as may ensure a solid and durable peace. To accompilsh this great object it is necessary that the interest of impressment be satisfactorily arranged — He is willing that G. Britain should be secured against the evils of which she complains. He seeks on the other hand that the citizens of the United States should be protected against a practice which, while it degrades the nation, deprives them of their rights as freemen, takes them by force from their families and their country into a foreign service, to fight the battles of a foreign power, perhaps against their own kindred and country.

I abstain from entering, in this communication, into other grounds of difference. The orders in council having been repealed (with a reservation not impairing a corresponding right on the part of the U States) and no illegal blockades revived or instituted in their stead, and an understanding being obtained on the subject of impressment herein proposed, the President is willing to agree to a cessation of hostilities, with a view to arrange by treaty, in a more distinct and ample manner, and to the satisfaction of both parties, every other subject of controversy.

I will only add, if there be no objection to an accommodation of the difference relating to impressment in the mode proposed, other than the suspension of the British claim to impressment during the armistice, there can be none to proceeding, without the armistice, to an immediate discussion and arrangement of an article on that subject. This great question being satisfactorily adjusted, the way will be open either for an armistice or any other course leading most conveniently and expeditiously to a general pacification.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

WASHINGTON CITY, *Nov.* 12

Copy of a letter received yesterday by the Secretary of the NAVY, from Commodore Rodgers.

U. S. Frigate President,
At Sea, Oct. 17, 1812

SIR—

I have the honor to acquaint you that on the 15th instant near the Grand Bank, this ship (the Congress in company) captured the British King's Packet Swallow, Joseph Morphew, commander, bound from Kingston, (Jam.) to Falmouth.

The rank of the commander of this vessel, is that of a master and commander in the navy——She had no cargo in except 81 boxes of gold and silver, amounting to between one hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand dollars:

The specie I took out of her, and had intended sending her to England in the character of a cartel, with her own crew: Having fallen in at this moment, however with the American schooner Eleanor, bound from (Balt) to France, dismasted induced me to change my first determination, and instead of sending her to England have sent her to the UnitedStates in charge of the master and crew of the before mentioned schooner, who at the moment of writing this have charge ofthe Swallow with the schooner in tow—but which as soon as the weather will permit, they intend abandoning, after having taken her cargo on board the Swallow.

I parted company with the U. S. and Argus 5 days since; they are not far however from me at present, I apprehend.

We have not seen a single British vessel of war as yet, except 1 frigate, which the want of wind and the approach of night prevented our chasing with any effect; although from information afterwards received we must have passed very near a squadron of 5 frigates the evening preceding that on which we saw the one before mentioned.

I have the honor to be,
With the greatest respect,
Sir, Your most obedient
servant,

JOHN RODGERS.

Hon. PAUL HAMILTON,
secretary of the Navy.

NEW YORK, *November* 12.

BARBAROUS PUNISHMENT.

The mode of punishing offenders by cutting off their ears, which according to the following letter, has been lately adopted in our Northern-army, we should scarcely expect to find among the most savage Indian tribes. To say the least of it, neither this civilized Nation of ours, nor the refined age in which we live, will be greatly honored by this newly invented species of torture:

[*N Y. Spectator.*

Extract of a letter from a young man in the army to his father in Newburg, dated Plattsburgh, October 23, 1812.

'The troops stationed in this place under general Bloomfield, amount to between 8 and 9000. It is said general Dearborn will be on shortly with about 5000 more—we then expect to march for Montreal and attack the British, and I do not care how quick it happens

'The troops are deserting daily—one was tried last week for desertion, and sentenced to have both ears cut off, and to be drummed out of Camp—which was done. Two were tried for deserting to the British, and sentenced to be shot.

On the day of execution, the prisoners werr brought out very handsomely dressed—their graves were dug, & their coffins placed behind them; the whole army paraded to witness this horrible sight.

The prisoners kneeled on their coffins——twelve men that were to shoot them, placed about two rods distant ——prayers was then attended; after the ceremony, an officer walked up to the prisoners, took off of one, his cap, and led him out of the way a few rods ——The tap of the drum as a signal, was then given, and the whole 12 men fired at the poor mortal kneeling on his coffin——and he fell.'

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 16.

Extract from a letter from an officer in the Northern Army to his friend in New York, dated Plattsburgh, 6th inst.

'Our Camp is about 23 miles from the enemy's country, where every thing remains perfectly tranquil——We have at this place between 4 and 5000 regular troops and 2 or 3000 militia—a great proportion of the latter are from Vermont and have volunteered.

The United States troops here are divided into 2 brigades, the 1st commanded by gen. Bloomfield, which sists of the 6th, 15th, and 16th infantry—the 2d commanded by gen Chandler, which consists of the 11th, 9th, 21st and 25th infantry—beside the above mentioned regiments of infantry we have 2 companies of Field Artillery, which have an excellent train, 2 companies of light artillery and one company of Dragoons.

The Light Artillery and Dragoons are very well mounted. It is the opinion of many officers that a descent will be made on Canada this fall——whether we go into winters quarters on this side the line or look for them in Montreal, must be decided in a very few days.'

[*Poulson*]

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

In Spain the campaign continues adverse to the French. Lord Wellington, had left Madrid, and was at Valladolid, from which place the French retired upon his approach.

Bilboa had been taken by the Spaniards, retaken by the French, and finally on the 8th of September taken again by the Spaniards.

Saint Andero, and all the ports in the North of Spain had been taken by the English and Spaniards, or evacuated by the French.

The Ebro it appears from all the accounts we have before us, was the boundary between the hostile armies, before the first of October. In the other parts of Spain, the French appear to act only on the defensive. Seville was carried by assault, by the allies on the 25th of August, with a small loss. Gen. Maitland had advanced from Alicant, and united with the Spanish Generals Lacy and Ellis: their united forces was expected at Valencia, from which the French Gen. Suchet was said to have retired. Gen Paget, the British second in command had arrived at Lisbon, and set out for the Army of lord Wellington

The movements in every part of Spain indicate that most important operations were in contemplation on both sides.

The Spanish government had issued a proclamation of pardon for all Spaniards who had joined the French, or King Joseph.

It is said that this measure had produced the best effects.

(*Public Ledger.*)

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, *November* 12.

The dispatches received by Mr. Russell, were this day read in both Houses of Congress:

You will find them in the *National Intelligencer* of this day's mail. The flattering expectations which had been conceived of a speedy adjustment of our differences with England—expectations which were very reasonably founded on the comparative diminution of the points in controversy—are thus suddenly dissipated. On the part of this government, it is now supposed that all overtures are at an end.

Whether subsequent reflection in the government of G. B. or the future character of the events of the war—may have a tendency to produce a more auspicious state of things, Heaven alone can tell.

With respect to any amelioration in the temper of G. Britain, I understand Mr. Russell indulges no hope. He is of opinion that the English Cabinet have assumed a position of inexhorable hostility.

If this be the case, we may expect that the war, which has hitherto been distinguished by an extraordinary forbearance on their part, will be prosecuted with an increased and aggravated vigor.

The events of the North of Europe, and the affairs of Spain will no doubt materially affect the duration of our war.

(*Rind's Gazette*)

General Dearborn with his suite, passed through the village of Lansinburgh, on Sunday, the 8th instant on his way to Plattsburgh. His excellency was in a one horse waggon, and his attendants on horseback.

FRANKFORT, (*Ken.*) *Nov.* 11.

Extract of a Letter from major M. D. Hardin, to governor Shelby, dated

'*Camp at Fort Winchester, October* 30.

'On last evening our spies brought in a prisoner. They took him the evening before, about 30 miles below this. His name is William Walker he was taken prisoner from Clinch some 30 years ago—married a Wyandot squaw, and for years lived opposite Malden, on the Michigan side—He says he now lives in Detroit. He is recognized by several in our camp, and two men say that at the taking of Detroit he was painted like an Indian—and out of the fort, &c but they do not recollect any act of hostility. His tale is that he persuaded the Indians to abandon the British; that in the end we would ruin them, &c that for this he was put in the guard house at Detroit, and told that his conduct was criminal, and that he was to be sent where he would be kept safe, &c. that he made his escape from the guard house, lay concealed a few days until he got ready and then started to join us; that his horse gave out and he then came on foot, &c. The general belief is he came to this quarter as a spy.

He seems intimately acquainted with the Indian movements; and from our knowledge of what took place in this quarter, there can be no doubt but that he knows what would be of considerable service to us.

What reliance should be placed on his statements, is yet problematical—His statements are in substance—that the forces we were near on our route from Fort Wayne, were 7 or 800 Indians and upwards of 100 British, with two brass field pieces—one a 9 the other a 12 pounder; that the afternoon we crossed the Maumee and campe six miles above this, they were here that they started early next morning and went that day and part of the night to the head of the rapids and reache

...: in about 6 days; that in their ...: recounters with us, 2 Wyan... were killed, 6 or 7 wounded, and ...ippaways missing—he could not ...how the other nations suffered— ...the British were commanded by ...ain Muir; that the Indians wan... to give us battle here, but captain ...r would not, observing that if ...y were defeated the Indians could ...away, but they could not without ...loss of their baggage &c.

POSTSCRIPT.

...Walker says that there are about 8 ...900 Indians at Malden; that he ...saw no body of them elswhere— ...that Tecumseh left them for the Wa... ...sh before the party started that were ...here; that he has not heard of his re... ...; that there is but one company ...Detroit; that a few days before he ...left there two 12 and two 9 pound can... ...as were brought to Detroit, (they ...had previously removed all) and the ...commander directed to make a stand, ...and that the Indians intended fighting ...near Brownstown.'

This William Walker is well known by several gentlemen of this town, who were at Detroit at the time of its surrender——they speak of him as a decided friend to the U. States, and contradict his being *painted* as above stated. He and his son were in the battle of *Maguago*, under col Miller, and his son was badly wounded. In consequence of his refusing to go with the Wyandot Indians to Malden, they took his wife and children and destroyed his property. He was considered a man of truth at Detroit.]

Editor Pitts Gazette.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *November* 27, 1812.

Our last accounts from the City of Washington are to the 20th instant, at which time nothing of national importance had been transacted in Congress

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We have witnessed with much pleasure, the exertions of the government and its agents, at this place, to repair the losses occasioned by the surrender of General HULL; an event as unexpected as it was disastrous.

Camp equipage and military stores for four thousand militia & volunteers have been provided, and mostly fabricated from the raw materials of the country, in the short space of a few weeks. The army under gen. HARRISON has also been supplied, & mostly in the same manner.

The loss of our ARTILLERY at the surrender of *Detroit* was the more severely felt, as it was difficult to replace it in season:—but we have seen a train of 28 pieces appear in this place as by magic, with an hundred rounds of different kinds, of fixed ammunition for each piece; and we hope and trust in God, that it will serve to wipe out the stain of dishonor, which has shamefully attached itself to the arms of our country. This train is now on the way to the North Western army.

If however, it is to be managed and supported by militia only, we dread the consequences:—They are not to be relied on, especially where opposed by regular troops; the sight of a battle in one instance—and the prospect of one in another, induced them either to remain motionless at a distance from the scene of action or to abandon with rapidity an important expedition.

The following letter from Col. Russell to Gen. Gibson, acting Governor of the Indiana Territory, has been forwarded to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette for publication

[CAMP RUSSELL, 31st *October*, 1812.

I have the pleasure to inform you, that after leaving Vincennes with parts of three companies of United States rangers, I arrived at this place where I joined Gov. Edwards; from whence with a force of only 360 privates, we set on foot an expedition. We penetrated very far into the Indian country with an expectation of co-operating with Gen. Hopkins at Peoria, on the Illinois; in this we were greatly disappointed, and could not hear from him in that quarter, which prevented us doing as much mischief to the enemy as we would otherwise have done, as our force was too weak to make any stay in that quarter, it being further than any army had as yet gone. We stole a march upon a principal Kickapoo town, situated about twenty miles up the Illinois river above Peoira, and immediately at the head of Peoria lake. This was a well built town; between the town and the river was a dismal swamp, into which the Indians immediately flew for shelter; our men pursued them for three miles through this swamp up to their waists in mud and water, and killed many of them in it and crossing the Illinois river; the Governor states to me that upwards of twenty Indians were found dead. Our men pursued them to the opposite bank of the river, took their canoes, in which were a number of dead Indians. There was an immense quantity of plunder found in this town, together with a great deal of corn, all of which was destroyed. I believe not less than 80 horses fell into our hands belonging to the enemy, and several white persons scalps were found amongst the Indian plunder. I had the immediate command of the battalion, but the chief command was lodged with Gov. Edwards.

In this expedition we were fortunate, as we had but four men wounded, none dangerously, the most severe was only through the thigh, without injuring the bone. The tour we performed from this camp and returned in thirteen days.

I am now engaged in promoting an expedition this fall into the same neighbourhood, and have, for that purpose, addressed a letter to Gov. Howard. We could easily go on to Fort Mason on the Mississippi river, and not be suspected, then suddenly make a dash across to the Illinois river, where we should without doubt catch them by surprise; to this letter however, I have as yet received no answer.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. RUSSELL, *Col. 7th U. S. Regt and District Comd't.*

From CHILLICOTHE, *Nov.* 18.

Gen. Harrison has been at Huron, and has since returned to Franklinton. The Virginia troops are at Delaware. The Pennsylvania troops have passed through Mansfield, on their route to the Rapids. The left wing of the army, under Gen. Winchester, is still at fort Winchester, (late fort Defiance.

Col. Futhuff arrived here express this morning from Franklinton, which place he left last night. He states that Gen Harrison had just received a letter from Gen. Tupper, dated the 9th instant, giving information, that his spies, which had been on an expedition to the Rapids of the Miami, discovered at that place two gun-boats, a schooner and nine batteaux, with a considerable body of British, Canadians and Indians, who had visited that place for the purpose of procuring corn and other produce, and to prevent our troops from descending the river in boats. A captain of the party was taken prisoner by Gen. Tupper's spies and brought into camp. On Wednesday last Gen. Tupper started with 650 men and one 6 pounder for the Rapids, to cut off their retreat, and secure the provisions for the use of the American army. Gen. Winchester was notified of Gen. Tupper's expedition. From the character of Gen. Tupper we have no doubt but every exertion will be used to accomplish so important a design; and as the men under his command are select volunteers from his part of the army, we are conscious they will acquit themselves with honor.

The Buffalo Gazette of the 11th instant, says, "A letter from General Harrison, dated at Huron, near Cleveland, on the 1st of November, to a gentleman in this town, states, that he had then under his command 4500 men well appointed—that by the 10th he should arrive at Sandusky—by the 20th he would be at Miami—at this point, which is only six days march from Detroit, Gen. Winchester with 2 or 3000 men it is expected will form a junction with him. The army was well provisioned.

"*Man is to man the sorest, surest ill.*"——It is a singular fact that the whole civilized world, is, at this time, in an actual state of war, an event which has not happened for many years, nor since the art of printing was discovered, or the time when barbarism prevailed in Europe. So general a state of warfare as the present, is not recorded in history, for, added to the civil, a part of the savage world are also engaged in war.

Did we believe in the doctrine of astrology we might suppose that some malevolent star now, perhaps for the first time since creation, was in its ascendant, and ruled the destinies of nations by its malignant influence.

Northern Politician.

On the 13th inst. the President of the U. States sent the following Message to Congress by his secretary Mr Coles.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

For the further information of Congress, relative to the pacific advances made on the part of the government to that of Great-Britain, and the manner in which they have been met by the latter, I transmit the sequel of the communications on that subject, received from the late Charge d'Affaires at London.

JAMES MADISON.

November 12, 1812.

DOCUMENTS WITH THE MESSAGE.

Mr. Russell to Mr Monroe.

London, 19th *September*, 1812.

SIR—On the 12th inst. I received your letter of the 27th of July last, and the copies of my note to lord Castlereagh, and of his lordship's reply enclosed herein, will inform you that the propositions, made in consequence of it, have been rejected

As I have but this moment heard of the immediate departure of the Friends, I have time only to add, that I have received the communications of Mr. Graham of the 9th and 10th of August, by the Gleaner, and that I leave London this evening, to embark on board the Lark at Plymouth, for New-York.

I am, with great respect and consideration, sir, your faithful and obedient servant,

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

Postscript

An interesting interview took place between lord Castlereagh and myself on the 16th inst. the account of which I must, for want of time, reserve until I have the honor to see you

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Mr. Russell to Lord Castlereagh.

18, Bentinck street, 12th Sept. 1812

Private.

My Lord—In consequence of additional instructions which I received from my government this morning, I called about noon at the Foreign Office, and found with regret that your lordship was out of town—My object was to communicate to your lordship the powers under which I act, that you might perceive their validity and extent. I have however sought to state them substantially in the official letter which I have herewith the honor to transmit to your lordship, but should you find any thing that stands in need of explanation, previous to being submitted to his Royal Highness, I shall remain at 18. Bentinck street, to receive the commands of your lordship—If your lordship could, in courtesy, find any motive in my personal convenience to hasten a decision upon the propositions which I have submitted; the season of the year, my anxiety to depart (all my arrangements being made and all my baggage having left town) and the detention of the Lark at much expence, will plead powerfully in my favor.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, your lordship's very obedient and very humble servant.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c &c

Mr Russell to Lord Castlereagh

18, Bentinck street, 12th Sept. 1812

My Lord—I hasten, authorised by instructions recently received from the government of the United States, and urged by an unfeigned anxiety to arrest the calamities of war, to propose to your lordship a convention for the suspension of hostilities, to take effect at such time as may be mutually agreed upon, and stipulating that each party shall forthwith appoint commissioners, with full powers to form a treaty, which shall provide, by reciprocal arrangements, for the security of their seamen, from being taken or employed in the service of the other power; for the regulation of their commerce, and all other interesting questions now depending between them, and that the armistice shall not cease without such previous notice by one to the other party, as may be agreed upon, and shall not be understood as having any other effect, than merely to suspend military operations by land and by sea

In proposing to your lordship these terms for a suspension of hostilities, I am instructed to come to a clear and distinct understanding with his Britannic majesty's government, without requiring it to be formal, concerning impressment, comprising in it the discharge of the citizens of the United States already impressed; and concerning future blockades; the revocation of the orders in council being confirmed.

Your lordship is aware that the power of the government of the United States to prohibit the employment of British seamen must be exercised in the sense and spirit of the constitution; but there is no reason to doubt but that it will be so exercised effectually and with good faith.

Such a measure, as it might by suitable regulations and penalties be made completely effectual and satisfactory, would operate almost exclusively in favor of Great-Britain; for as few American seamen ever enter voluntarily into the British service, the reciprocity would be nominal, and it is sincerely believed that it would be more than an equivalent for any advantage she may derive from impressment

By the proposition which I have now the honor to make in behalf of my government, your lordship will perceive the earnest desire of the President to remove every obstacle to an accommodation, which consists merely of form; and to secure the rights and interests of the United States in a manner the most satisfactory and honorable to Great-Britain as well as to America.

The importance of the overture now made, will, I trust, obtain for it the early consideration of his royal highness the Prince Regent, and I shall detain the vessel in which I have taken my passage to the United States, until I have the honor to learn his decision

I have the honor to be, my lord, with high consideration, your lordship's most obedient servant.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c &c

Lord Castlereagh, to Mr Russell

Lord Castlereagh presents his compliment, to Mr Russell, and requests to have the honor of seeing him at his house in St. James's square at 9 o'clock this evening

Foreign Office, September 16, 1812

N B—Received a little before 5 o'clock

Mr Hamilton to Mr Russell

Dear Sir—I have not seen lord Castlereagh since his receipt of your two letters of the —— but have received his directions to say to you that he is concerned that he cannot have it in his power to reply to them for a few days; or would have had much pleasure in attending immediately to your request in that respect—You may be assured that no delay will take place, which can be avoided

I am, dear sir, faithfully yours.

W. HAMILTON

Foreign Office, September 16, 1812

Jonathan Russell, Esq

Mr. Russell to Mr Hamilton

Dear Sir—

I have learned with much regret and disappointment, that Lord Castlereagh has directed you to inform me that it is not in his power to give an immediate answer to the last letters which I have had the honor to address to him.—The object of those letters was of a nature to require an early decision. Reluctant, however, by any precipatancy on my part, to protract the present unhappy relations between the two countries. I beg you to acquaint his Lordship that I shall remain in town until Sunday the 20th inst when unless some special and satisfactory reason be assigned for a longer delay, I shall consider it to be my duty to proceed to Plymouth to embark for the United States.

I am, dear Sir,
with great truth,
and respect, your
obedient servant.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

18 Bentinck-St

16th Sept. 1812.

N. B.

Sent at 3 o'clock.

Lord Castlereagh to Mr Russell.

Foreign office, 18th Sept. 1812.

SIR,

Under the explanations you have offered me of the nature of the instructions which you have received from your government, I have, as on the preceding occasion, been induced to lay your letter of the 12th inst before his Royal Highnes the Prince Regent.

His Royal highness commands me to express to you his regret that he cannot perceive any substantial difference between the proposition for a suspension of hostilities which you are now directed to make, and that which was contained in your letter on the 24th of August last —— The form of the proposed arrangement it is true, is different; but it only appears to aim at executing the same purpose in a more covert, and, therefore in a more objectionable manner.

You are now directed to require, as preliminary to a suspension of hostilities, a clear and distinct understanding, without, however, requiring to be formal, on all the points referred to in your former proposition. It is obvious that, where this proposal acceded to, the discussion on the several points must substantially precede the understanding required.

This course of proceeding, as bearing on the face of it a character of disguise, is not only felt to be in prinsiple inadmissable, but as unlikely to lead in practice to any advantageous result: as it does not appear on the important subject of impressment that you are either authorised to propose any specific plan, with reference to which the suspension of that practice could be made a subject of deliberation, or that you have received any instructions for the guidance of your conduct on some of the leading principles, which, a discussion must certainly in the first instance involve

Under these circumstances the Prince Regent sincerely laments that he does not feel himself enabled to depart from the decision, which I was directed to convey to you in my letter of the 2d inst.

I have the honor
to be, sir, your most
obedient servant.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

Jonathan Russell, Esq.

Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

London, 19th of Sept. 1812

SIR,

Since writing to you this morning, fearing that this Government should infer from my silence an acquiescence in the strange and unwarrantable view which Lord Castlereagh has in his last note tho't fit to take of the overtures which I have submitted, and of the powers under which I acted, I have considered my duty to return an answer of which the enclosed is a copy.

With great consideration and respect, I am,
Sir, your assured and
obedient servant,

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

To the honorable
James Monroe

Mr. Russell to Lord Castlereagh

London 19th Sep. 1812.

MY LORD,

I had the honor to receive last evening your Lordship's Letter of yesterday; and have learned with great regret and disappointment, that his Royal Highnes the Prince Regent has again rejected the just and moderate propositions for a suspension of hostilities, which I have been instructed to present on the part of my Government

After the verbal explanations which I had the honor to afford your Lordship on the 16th inst both as to the object and sufficiency of my instructions, I did not expect to hear repeated any objections on these points. For itself the American government has nothing to disguise; and by varying the proposition as to the manner of coming to a preliminary understanding, it merely intends to leave to the British government that which might be most congenial to its feelings. The propositions presented by me, however, on the 24th of August and 12th inst are distinguishable by a diversity in the substance as well as in the mode of objects which they embraced; as by the former the discontinuance of the practice of impressment was to be immediate, and to precede the prohibitory law of the U. States relative to the employment of British Seamen; when by the latter both these measures are deferred to take effect simultaneously hereafte.

Having made a precise tender of such law, and exhibited the instructions which warranted it to your Lordship I have learned with surprize that it does not appear to your lordship that I am authorised to propose any specific plan on the subject of impressment. I still hope that the overtures made by me may again be taken into consideration by his Britannick majesty's government; and as I leave town this afternoon for the U. States, that it will authorize some agent to proceed thither and adopt them as a basis for reconciliation between the two countries, an event so devotedly to be wished.

I have the honor to be my Lord, with great consideration, your Lordships most obedient servant. (Signed)

JONA. RUSSELL.

The right Hon. Lord Castlereagh.

Mr Russell to Mr Monroe

Private.

On Board the Lark, 7th of November

SIR

I have the honor to inform you that I am now passing the Narrows, and expect to land in New-York this day. I conceive it to be my duty to repair to the seat of Government, and shall set off as soon as I can obtain my baggage. In the mean time I am sorry to inform you, that the second proposition for an armistice was rejected like the first, and a vigorous prosecution of the war appears to be the only honorable alternative left us.

I have the honor to be
Sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL

WANTED IMMEDIATEY,

Two Apprentices to the

Apothecary & Drug business.

Apply to

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.

Pittsburgh, November 24, 1812

AARON HART,

AT THE SIGN OF THE RIFLE.

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by *John M'Combs*, in Wood street, between Third and Fourth streets, where he carries on the

GUNSMITH BUSINESS,

in all its various branches. He flatters himself that he will be able to furnish those who may call on him, with Rifles, Fowling Pieces, and Pistols, equal in goodness and workmanship to any made in the state.

Repairing, stocking, &c done at the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.

Pittsburgh, November 26, 1812.

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM HILL,

HAS opened and now offers for sale in Market between Third and Fourth streets on moderate terms for Cash, a handsome assortment of fresh and seasonable *GOODS*, consisting of

Blue, black, bottle green, brown and mixt superfine cloths
Blue, drab, brown and mixt common & coarse cloths
Blue, drab, mixt and black cassimers
Coatings, moleskins and flannels
Olive twilled velvets
Olive and drab cords
Super undress'd and dress'd prints
Common do
Dark, pink and light cambrick ginghams
Black and green bombazetts
Waistcoating, a handsome assortment of fancy and common
7-8 and 4-4 shirting muslin
6-4 and 4-4 cambrick do
India do
Irish linen
Pink, green and brown cambrick muslin
4-4 and 7-8 checks
Napkins and Russia toweling
Womens' black and coloured worsted hose
Do cotton do
Florence mantua and India silks
White, pink and green sarcenets
6 and 7-4 damask silk shawls
6-4 serg'd do
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 cotton do
Ladies short hand silk, kid, york tan, beaver and angola gloves
Do extra long silk and kid gloves
Mens' best beaver do
Real and common Madras handkerchiefs
Bandano and Barcelona do
Cotton cords
Black mode, gauze and crape
Silk cords
silk and cotton suspenders
Scotch thread, tapes, shwing silk, ribbons, &c &c.
Ladies morocco and kid shoes
Mens' fine and coarse do
Womens' leather do
Red, black and yellow morocco skins
Wool cards
And a general assortment of *GROCERIES*.
Also, 100 barrels best quality Lake Salt.

Pittsburgh, November 25, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS my *wife* Mr Gilbert M'Kown has left my bed and board *without any cause whatever*, this is to give notice that I will *not* pay any debts of *his* contracting after this date.

S. W. LEIPER.

November 23, 1812

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for Sale at his Cooper and Tin Ware-House, next door to the Post-Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 30 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons
Copper by the Sheet
Tin by the Box
Sheet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N B. Orders forwarded for Stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Three or Four Journeymen Tinplate workers wanted, who will receive good wages and constant employment, and

Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery Business. Pittsburgh, Nov 18, 1812.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED FROM FORT FAYette on the 22d instant, a soldier named *JOHN GEERS*. 36 years of age, 6 feet high, fair complexion, brown hair, hazle eyes, was born in Kent county, Maryland, walks lame

The above reward, and all reasonable expences will be paid for the apprehension of said deserter, on his being delivered to me or any Officer of the United States Army

ALEXANDER CUMMINGS,

Capt. 1st Regt. Light Dragoons.

Fort Fayette, 25th November, 1812.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given immediately.

A GENTEEL BRICK HOUSE, with every convenience necessary for a family, situate on Scotch Hill, at the point of Third street. For terms apply to the subscriber, next door to the sign of the Black Horse

THOMAS COLMAN.

Pittsburgh, November 18, 1812

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper,

For Sale, at this Office.

J. P & J. W. SKELTON,
PITTSBURGH, and
T. C. BARKER & CO.
CINCINNATI,
(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
PAUL'S PATENT
COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly-esteemed Medicine is a native of America and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word *Domestic*, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that seperate us, tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure—viz. Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds, and Coughs, Toothe—Ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and flesh wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough and Mumps, Dysentery or Bloody flux, Croup and the Summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone.

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic or Asthmatic complaints who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a tea spoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeable to the directions in such cases will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with the initials I. L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid.—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years, commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully completed and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, sealed and delivered in
the presence of
GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr T Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—in the city of Baltimore, viz Dr Edme Dubatel, sign of the Golden Head, No 26, Market street, Messrs Henry Keed & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No 253, Market street, near the corner of Howard street, Dr. Jesse Talbott, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets, Messrs Warner and Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay and Market streets, Messrs G. & R. Waits's Lottery Office, corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market street, A. Mittenberger, stationer, No. 10, sign of Franklin, N. Howard street, Messrs John & Thos Vance, stationers, No. 178 Market street.—*At Fell's Point* by Dr. Henry Darry, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. *City of Washington*—Messrs. David Ott & Co druggists. *Philadelphia*—Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr. Edwin A. Atlee's, No. 78, north Fourth street. John Y Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets, Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No. 293, Market street, Stephen North, druggist, No. 85 High street, between Second and Third streets, Messrs. Crowl & Segar, druggists, Market street *At New-York*—Messrs. John & Thomas L Clark, druggists, Maiden lane. Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street, Messrs G. and R Waits's, Nos 38 and 64, Maiden lane *York Town*—Dr. John Fisher, druggist *Annapolis*—Messrs Childs and Shaw *George Town*—Dr John Ott, druggist *Alexandria*—Dr. R Little, druggist. *Lancaster*—Dr Samuel Fahenstock, druggist. *Harrisburgh*—Dr. John C. Wiestling, druggist *Easton*—Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist *Petersburg Va.* Messrs. Love and Cutler, druggists. *Hagers Town*—Dr Frederick Miller, druggist. *Frederick Town*—Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. *Winchester*—Messrs. John and Abraham Miller, druggists. *Hanover*—Messrs. Frederick and William Sauermann, druggists *Carlisle*—Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist *Brock-Ville*, Montgomery county, Mr Brice Gassaway.

Directions for taking said Oil.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the Oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar.

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one or twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the Oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for 2 weeks previous to the external application, then apply the Oil two or three times a day as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases. Some of the Oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the Oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy.

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back-bone, twice a day with the Oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child of one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful full of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea-cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take ten drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beeftea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the Oil.

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a table spoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 4 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the Oil 3 or 4 times a day.

*** Sold wholesale and retail, at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE

*** Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable Oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J P & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood streets.

Original Patent and Family MEDICINES.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, etc. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,
Aisquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13, 1810.

LEE'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say, that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS,
Of the late firm of Peters and Johnson.
Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-water.
Lee's Tooth-ache drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn-plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth-powder.

The above celebrated Medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and *WILLIAM B. FOSTER*, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted. April 28, 1812.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper,
For Sale, at this Office.

Genuine Worm Tea.

THIS safe and effectual remedy, seldom fails to destroy and carry off worms from the stomach and bowels of children, and afford relief from those nauseating and distressing symptoms with which they are generally attended, its operation is perfectly mild and gentle, and it can do no harm if the patient should not be afflicted with worms—price 25 cents.

Sold only by J. P & J. W SKELTON,
Druggists, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Church's Anti-Bilious Pills,

are confidently recommended to persons of bilious habits, especially if inclined to costiveness, or to others when they experience the following symptoms which frequently attend redundancy of bile, viz.—pain in the head or back, sickness at the stomach, chills, a fever, yellowness in the eyes, &c. &c.—They are particularly recommended for the cure of all bilious complaints, dysentary, cholera morbus, sick head ache, cholic, &c &c. &c.—price 50 cents per box.

CHING'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

unrivalled for the cure of worms, as many thousands can testify—price 50 cents.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS,

for coughs, colds, asthmas and consumptions.

Sold only by J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
Druggists, Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 13, 1812.

Dr. Barber's Horse Powder.

THE various diseases to which that noble and useful animal the Horse is subject, have occasioned many remedies to be offered to the public under different forms, with high encomiums, and sanctioned by dignified names, for the cure and preservation of them; some of these are injurious, others at best of little use, and many wholly improper to answer the intentions for which they are recommended; a judicious and really useful composition free from those objections, has therefore long been desired by many gentlemen who have valuable horses, and are unwilling to trust them to the care of designing, pretended Farriers, or ignorant Hostlers, their wishes are at length fully gratified by Dr. Barber, being prevailed upon to allow his valuable Horse Powder (which has proved so efficacious in the various diseases) to be prepared in quantities under his immediate inspection and kept in convenient packages with suitable directions. It is by him recommended, in the following cases, viz—for horses foundered by eating to excess, or drinking cold water when warm, to such as discover any symptoms of glanders, the distemper, coughs, and yellow water, or are exposed to infection by being with other horses affected with these complaints, and in all cases attended with feverish symptoms, sluggishness, loss of appetite, or depression of their spirits.

Sold only by J. P. & J. W SKELTON,
Druggists Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 13, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the late partnership consisting of Owen Evans, Oliver Evans, George Evans, and Benjamin Evans, doing business under the firm of George Evans & Co. is dissolved by the decease of Owen Evans, and the mutual consent of the remaining partners.

Those indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands will present them for settlement to George Evans, who is duly authorised to that end.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for Oliver Evans.*
GEORGE EVANS,
BENJAMIN EVANS.
Pittsburgh, October 3, 1812.

Business will in future be conducted under the firm of *George Evans & Co.* and consist o Oliver Evans and George Evans.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for Oliver Evans.*
GEORGE EVANS.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,
FORTY FIVE THOUSAND
Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS,

(WHOLESALE.)

The Subscriber offers for Sale at his Store in Market-street,

200 kegs pressed Tobacco in small twists
50 do pigtail or fine spun do
50 do plug or coarse spun do
1500 lbs do do do
200 dozen papers cut and dry do
50 boxes Spanish segars
50 thousand American do
100 kegs rappee snuff
20 dozen bottles macabau do
30 kegs Scotch snuff
20 bladders do
50 dozen bottles do

All the above articles are manufactured in the best manner by an experienced workman, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, or approved notes at 6 or 9 months.

WM. B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1812.
☞ *BAR-IRON* by the Ton.

PIONEER.

THE first volume of the Pioneer is now completed. The Editor regrets the immoderate detention of the last number. He assures his readers it was not owing to any omission on his part that the last number did not make its appearance about the first of the month.

The Editor proposes to issue a second volume complete and in boards, about the first of May, 1813, price $ 1 75. He most respectfully solicits subscribers to settle with the Editor or his agents for the volume which is completed. Those who may feel disposed to engage the second volume will leave their names with the agent contiguous to their place of residence, or have them forwarded to the Editor, or John M. Snowden, Pittsburgh, where the Pioneer may be had in boards or elegantly bound. Subscribers in town who either move, or formerly may not have received their numbers, are requested to call with the editor. *October* 29, 1812

P. S. The Editor is really mortified to find the paper which he ordered, to complete the volume, is much inferior to the first.—The reader may rest assured a similar paper at a similar price was ordered, and that it was not until the greater part of the number had been wrought off, that it was discovered by the Editor.

The Honest Man's Almanac.

FOR THE YEAR 1813.

At the usual price,

Just published by PATTERSON & HOPKINS, at their Bookstore, corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

This Almanac is designed to inculcate good morals, and communicate useful intelligence, and therefore is called the Honest Man's.

The calender pages are calculated by the Rev. John Taylor, who is celebrated for his success in foretelling the weather.

Extract from the first page—"This Almanac contains nothing to encourage the evil practices of Liars, Drunkards, Rogues, Lazy Fellows, Infidels, Tories, Cowards, Bad Husbands, and Old Bachelors;" besides many useful Tables, Lists of Roads, &c. it gives a directory to find the chief Merchants and Manufacturers in Pittsburgh, with the residence of the Lawyers, Doctors and Magistrates in it.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1812.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,
HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner. Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

LAND FOR SALE.

ONE *Tract* of *Land*, of the first quality, containing 404 acres, in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, adjoining Fawcett's town, four miles and an half below the mouth of Little Beaver on the river; about 40 acres of cleared land on it, a comfortable dwelling house and other out-houses, a grist mill in good repair, in a good situation for merchant or country work, an excellent situation for a saw mill with abundance of timber; this place has one of the best and largest sugar camps on it to be found on the Ohio; a public road is laid out from Lisbon down to Fawcett's town, and is found to be the best and nearest by two miles, of any on the river. This place will be sold low. For terms apply to

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Brighton Iron Works, Falls of Big Beaver, Beaver county, September 22, 1812

NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.
Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y.

LOTS FOR SALE,

IN the Town of *Sidneyville*, situate on that beautiful level nearly opposite to Pittsburgh; they are large and well accommodated with streets and alleys; also, a few outlots and coal-lots, which are very convenient for persons residing in Sidneyville, Birmingham or Pittsburgh. The coal-lots, independent of the coal, are well situate, of a rich soil, and some of them contain a large quantity of limestone. The quality and convenience of these lots, and the importance of early securing a situation in Sidneyville is well known to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh.

The situation of Sidneyville is little inferior to that of Pittsburgh, and only separated from it by the Monongahela river. Its contiguity, therefore, to Pittsburgh, independent of every other consideration, unquestionably renders its lots an object to purchasers. It would be adviseable for those who particularly solicited the sale of these lots, to apply immediately, as it is more than probable that all who want cannot be accommodated. The plan of the lots can be seen, and the terms of sale made known, by applying to JOHN M'DONALD, Jr. in Wood street, Pittsburgh, who is fully authorised to sell.

ISAAC GREGG.

September 17, 1812.

STEAM ENGINES,

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watts they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licence can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron, within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase.

GEO. EVANS.
Pittsburgh, May 20th, 812

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.
Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812.

POTASH WANTED.

THE higest price will be given in Cash for a quantity of merchantable POTASH, delivered at Redstone Old Port, or to *Thomas & John Cromwell*, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent for Bridgeport Glass Company.*
August 6th, 1812.

FOR SALE.

THE yearly Ground Rent of One Hundred and Twenty Dollars on Lot No. 49, in Penn street; also, the yearly Ground Rent of Forty Dollars on part of Lots No. 112 and 113, in Front street, and a Mortgage on Lot No. 99, of Fifteen Hundred Dollars. For particulars apply to Mr. *THOMAS GORMLEY*

RALPH DAVIS.
Pittsburgh, November 2, 1812. tf

NOTICE.

By mutual consent the Partnership of
Patterson & Hopkins,
Booksellers, is dissolved.

ALL engagements entered into by the House of *P & H* will be attended to and settled by R & J PATTERSON, the present firm, who have on hand a very large and select assortment of

Books and Stationary.

which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

R & J PATTERSON.
Pittsburgh, 31st October, 1812.

CASH

Will be given for a quantity of
Flour, Whiskey, Hard Soap, and Candles
L. DENNY.
Pittsburgh, *September* 15, 1812.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF *LINEN*

THREE Shillings Cash, will be given for seven hundred Linen, whole bleached, or well broke, delivered at Pittsburgh. Apply to *WILLIAM MASSON* on the bank of the Monongahela, east of Wood street.
July 20, 1812

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
BOOKSELLERS,
Have recently published, the
Catechism of Nature,
For the use of Children.
By Doctor MARTINET, professor of philosophy at Zurich.
Read Nature, nature is a friend of truth—Young.
Price 20 Cents

The following recommendation of this book is from the worthy Miers Fisher of Philadelphia:

"The enclosed little book entitled the *Catechism of Nature*, was sent by a friend in London for the amusement and use of my children. I perused it with pleasure, as it appeared to contain much knowledge conveyed in a stile and manner adapted to the capacity of childhood, and leading the mind to the true end of all knowledge. I think such a book will be more pleasing to every young inquisitive mind, than most of the books that are commonly put into their hands; that it will be a valuable acquisition to parents, schoolmasters, and all, whose reason or duty it is to form the first ideas of children.

October 1790. MIERS FISHER.

ALSO,
THE LIFE OF GEN. PUTMAN,
To which is added,
A Biographical Sketch of
GENERAL WAYNE,
with an account of the
BATTLES OF LEXINGTON AND BUNKER'S HILL

This is an interesting little volume lately issued from the press, in order to give the little boys of the western country an opportunity to learn to imitate the character of two of the bravest men of the American revolution—"*Venerate the brave laid low.*"

ALSO,
THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD.
Price 75 Cents.

A neat pocket edition of this celebrated work of Doctor Goldsmith, has just issued from the press.—"The hero of this piece," observes its author, "unites in himself the three greatest characters upon earth, he is a priest, an husband, and the father of a family. He is drawn as ready to teach, and ready to obey, as simple in affluence, and majestic in adversity. In this age of opulence and refinement, whom can such a character please? Such as are fond of high life will turn with disdain from the simplicity of his country fireside. Such as mistake ribaldry for humour will find no wit in his harmless conversation; and such as have been taught to deride religion, will laugh at one whose chief stores of comfort are drawn from futurity."—*Goldsmith's preface.*

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1812.